FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 OCTOBER 1985

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told *DAVAR* that Jordanian King Husayn's reported declaration in an interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES* that Peres' peace initiative is a step in the right direction should be regarded as "a certain positive response." He said that although one cannot yet talk about an "Israel-Jordan axis," the PLO is now facing the two countries. Earlier, Peres told Jerusalem television that "deterioration" would begin and a coalition headed toward confrontation in the Middle East would be created if Husayn turned down his peace initiative. Although Israel's sword is "sharp and good," the prime minister said it is "impossible to live only by the sword." Peres added that "exhausting all the possibilities" to achieve peace is a duty which transcends partisan differences. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview with IDF radio that the prime minister's "remarks and allusions" to an international forum are not "operational statements" and do not refer to holding an international conference which might hinder Israel's interests.

Peres met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York and they discussed the possibility of reestablishing diplomatic relations, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

A Palestinian military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said a Palestinian combat group was responsible for the 23 October bomb explosions in 'Afula. Jerusalem radio announced that 80 people in the area were detained.

Egypt-Jordan

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived in Amman 24 October and was received by King Husayn, Amman radio reported.

PLO Affairs

At a mass rally in Kuwait reported by KUNA and attended by representatives of Egypt's opposition parties, 'Arafat praised the Egyptian people and opposition parties and said whenever there is a crisis "we find them with us in the same trench." A Wafd Party representative told Egyptian President Mubarak that opposition leaders would have cancelled their visit to Kuwait had they been aware of comments by several PLO officials before the trip, MENA reported.

A PLO source cited by the Jordanian paper *AL-RA'Y* denied that Bishop Iliya Khuri has resigned from the PLO Executive Committee.

Morocco

King Hassan II declared a unilateral cease-fire in the Western Sahara and asked the United Nations to supervise a referendum on self-determination there in January, 1986. In a message to the UN General Assembly read by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani and broadcast by Rabat radio, the king said Morocco will only abandon the cease-fire in the event of aggression against the territories "which are under its responsibility." He added that Morocco is prepared to receive neutral observers to verify compliance with the cease-fire. The United Nations will contribute to the "advent of a better world" if it conducts the referendum on the suggested date, the king remarked.

A Polisario Front spokesman cited by Madrid radio rejected the king's proposals, while a Spanish official spokesman quoted by the radio expressed "satisfaction."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes launched a "devastating" attack on the Bahregan oil field, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to report the raid.

IRNA reported that Iranian forces killed or wounded over 300 Iraqi troops in the "Ashura IV" operation. Earlier, an Iraqi military source cited by INA said Iraqi forces killed 70 Iranian troops during a "violent" raid on Iranian positions in Al-Huwayzah 22 October.

Iran

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi in a letter to the Majlis speaker submitted a list of nominees for 24 ministerial posts which includes a new defense minister and four other new members, IRNA reported. The list has already been approved by President 'Ali Khamene'i and now requires Majlis approval.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Amal movement and Hizballah leaders discussed "the need to avoid peripheral battles" during a meeting at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut.

Sudan

Southern rebel leader Colonel John Garang's cease-fire is an "obstacle" and an attempt to destroy any active effort for a peaceful settlement in Sudan, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah told MENA.

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Karmal Addresses, Decorates Women at Meeting
LD231154 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0530 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 22, BAKHTAR: The heroism and valorous struggle waged by the Afghan women in defending justice, freedom and the independence of the country as well as to defend the achievements of the April Revolution (1978), is self-evident. The Aghan women including the sisters and mothers have dedicated innumerable sacrifices toward this end. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the RC of the DRA to the women of various tribes and nationalities participating at the 20th founding anniversary of the Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (WDOA).

While congratulating the members, cadres and activists of the WDOA and all the valorous Afghan women on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the WDOA, Babrak Karmal stated that the history has put great tasks in front of the Afghan working people to defend their interests and build a new Afghan society.

We launch serious and all-sided efforts to transform the WDOA ever further into a broad-based social organization. In order to achieve this the vanguard Afghan women should consolidate their links with the working women living in the remote areas and valleys of the country, Babrak Karmal added.

At the end, Babrak Karmal handed over the DRA orders and medals, approved by the DRA Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, to a number of militant and working Afghan women.

Politburo's Barialay Receives Indian CP Official
LD231148 KABUL BAKHTAR in English 0527 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 22, BAKHTAR: Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA had a meeting with S. Mukherjee, Politburo member of the Communist Party of India, CPI (M) and secretary general of the Indian central trade unions.

Mahmud Barialay described the role played by the PDPA and CPI (M) as valuable towards the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

S. Mukherjee expressed confidence that the CPI (M) will make every efforts for the ever-further development and consolidation of the relations between the two parties and will continue to give its support to the objectives of the April Revolution.

S. Mukherjee had also separate meetings with 'Abdul Rahim Hatef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA as well as with Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Planning.

Paper: U.S. Policies Against Peace, Cooperation
LD240836 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 23, BAKHTAR: The policies of the U.S. administation is against peace and international cooperation, writes daily *KABUL NEW TIMES*. Peace and international cooperation constitute the two main aims enshrined in the charter of the United Nations which the people of the world pin their hopes for preserving the world from the sourge of war.

Contrary to the UN aspirations the ruling quarters of the U.S. and NATO have embarked on a course of confrontation [words indistinct] destabilising the favourable international political climate. Contrary to the ideals of the United Nations Charter which stands for "saving of the succeeding generations from the scourage of war" the U.S. administration is working for military superiority.

This is reflected in the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The U.S. administration is disrupting the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, they are trying to use the disarmament negotiation as a screen for a further escalation of the arms race which they now intend to spread to outer space as well as turning it into a spring board for war and aggression. It is this militarist course that has been the root cause for the aggravation of the international climate.

No matter how much they (the U.S.A. and (?allies)) wriggle and dodge, they in reality are directly responsible for violating the aims of the UN Charter to which the U.S. and its allies have been signatories.

Deriving fabulous profits from manufacturing deadly weapons, they ignore the disastrous consequences of the arms race. The (?Pentagon) is backed by the gigantic so-called military industrial complex whose policy is to make money at all costs. This is the real cause in which the wars originate. This fact has always been pointed out by the peace loving states, especially the USSR, within the United Nations and other international forums.

It is a clear fact that the United Nations is well equipped to help spare humanity from the catastrophies of war. But this can be done only by the steady implementation of the peace proposals and initiatives and by firm opposition to the advocates of war and confrontation, those forces who are today doing everything to weaken the UN organisation, the daily concludes.

BAKHTAR Cites Afghan Daily on Economic Losses
LD231006 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0520 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 22, BAKHTAR — The undeclared war of [words indistinct] and imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is assuming new and dangerous dimensions. But despite the ceaseless attempts of the bandits and their international patrons to disrupt the economic order of Afghanistan, the Afghan people are forging ahead and scoring new successes in materializing the aims of the revolution, writes daily *ANIS*.

The daily adds the damages inflicted by the counter-revolutionary elements on the Afghan economy exceeds 35 billion afghanis. But due to the selfless efforts of the broad working masses, in comparison the pre-revolution years the volume of the

gross agricultural and industrial products increased by 6.8 and 6.9 percent respectively.

Apart from providing national assistance to the peasants in upbringing [as received] the agricultural products, the DRA state enhanced the process of land and water reforms and granting credits to the peasants. During the Afghan year 1363 (ended March 20, 1985), over 6000 peasant families received their titles of land. Moreover, 10 thousand hectares of land were improved and 122 million afghanis (2440,000 U.S. dollars) were granted as credits to the peasants, the daily stresses.

If it was not for the continuation of the undeclared war of imperialism and the shameless interferences of the reactionary and hegemonist forces, the revolutionary years would have witnessed great [words indistinct] the interests of the Afghan working people, the daily concludes.

BAKHTAR: Agfhan Rebels Commit Bombings in Pakistan

LD240703 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 23, BAKHTAR — A bomb has exploded in a bin food storage in Parachinar, as a result of which the storage was completely destroyed, say reports reaching here

The explosion also damaged a car of one of the counterrevolutionary ringleaders [word indistinct] (?Gulchina) band.

It is said the bomb was planted at the storage by the persons who were denied foodstuffs.

According to another report, situation in Khurram Agency has become very tense. The Afghan counterrevolutionary do not spare any efforts in engaging sabotage and destructions.

They have exploded electricity pillars in [Name indistinct], Melta, Ziran, and Ahmadzai villages.

SPA: Afghan Mujahidin Ambush Soviet Convoy, Kill 15

GF231736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1720 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] London, 23 Oct (SPA) — An ambush set last week by the Afghan mujahidin for a Soviet supply convoy in Konduz region resulted in the destruction of 2 tanks and the killing of 15 troops. The Afghan news agency, which carried the report today, reported that the mujahidin also captured four military vehicles loaded with wheat. The mujahidin then distributed the wheat to the residents of the region. The news reported said the mujahidin did not suffer any loss in lives during the operation.

Reportage on Gandhi Activities, Remarks in New York

Addresses Nonaligned

BK230641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has urged the nonaligned countries to have greater commitment to the United Nations. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing a meeting of nonaligned countries held at the UN headquarters yesterday on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the world body. As chairman of the movement, Mr Gandhi presided over the meeting. He said the UN and its specialized agencies have come to embody hope, change, and man's concern for his fellow man. Powerful countries had, however, fallen away from high ideals of the Charter, but the nonaligned countries had not. Mr Gandhi said countries not aligned with either of the two power blocs face new and sinister threats of intervention, inteference, and pressure. In southern Africa, West Asia, and Central America, as in other parts of the globe, tensions and conflicts threatened to rupture the fabric of international peace and security. Mr Gandhi said apartheid continues to flaunt its unabashed brutality in South Africa and in Namibia.

The All India Radio special correspondent, C. V. Raman, reports that after Mr Gandhi's speech, Mr Ziaul Haq of Pakistan spoke on behalf of the Asian group. He said the UN is the best avenue to promote the goals of nonalignment.

Mr Gandhi also addressed the UN special between humanity and inhumanity, a battle between freedom and copression. He referred to the package of specific measures worked out in the Commonwealth conference and hoped that it will help the freedom fighters of South Africa. The chairman of the committee, Mr (Joseph Garbah), of Nigeria presented Mr Gandhi with a medal produced in honor of Nelson Mandela. The inscription on the medal reads: "Struggle Is My Life."

Addressing Columbia University in New York, the prime minister said India wants to reduce the world's anxieties and suspicion. Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolence and Jawahalal Nehru's nonalignment are aimed at strengthening trust and stability in the world. Mr Gandhi said he saw India entering the 21st century free of the bondage of poverty and taking her rightful place as one of the world's major industrial ecnomies.

Earlier, on arrival at New York from Havana, the prime minister was accorded a warm welcome by officials of the United Nations, the U.S. Government, and the City of New York. During his 3-day stay in the city, he has a busy schedule, including an address to the UN General Assembly tomorrow. He is also scheduled to meet several world leaders, including President Reagan, President Ziaul Haq, and the prime ministers of China and Sri Lanka.

At Havana, Mr Rajiv Gandhi was given a ceremonial send-off by the Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro. A large number of people lined up the long route to the airport. All India Radio Special Correspondent (Saugata Ghosh) reports that the two leaders had several rounds of discussions on a wide range of subjects including South Africa, Namibia, and Central America.

Report on News Conference

BK231302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that if Pakistan explodes a nuclear bomb India is to see that it is protected. Expressing concern, he said India wants Islamabad to stop its nuclear program. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing a news conference in New York. Replying to a question, he said there is no immediate threat of war with Pakistan. We are also concerned over improving bilateral relations, he said. All India Radio special correspondent (Saugata Ghosh) reports that Mr Gandhi is to meet General Zia during his stay in New York.

The prime minister also expressed India's firm opposition to all types of terrorist acts whether committed by a group, an individual, or a country. He called for recognizing the rights of the Palestinians.

Replying to a spate of questions on domestic issues, Mr Gandhi said India's search for high technology will be in fields like agriculture, family planning, and production technique, where it is urgently needed. He made it clear that this will not give rise to unemployment. The government's budget is already having a salutary effect on the economy, and a number of measures have been taken to remove corruption.

About Indians living abroad, the prime minister said we do not consider them a brain drain, but a brain bank to draw upon.

Earlier, in address at Columbia University, Mr Gandhi said violence in Punjab was organized by some people to weaken the country. In reply to a question, he said the problem of violence and extremism has been solved through a free and democratic elections.

Meeting With Reagan

BK240435 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] In New York, the prime minister yesterday conveyed to President Reagan the deep concern and disquiet that the people of India feel about Pakistan's nuclear program. The All India Radio's special correspondent, C.V. Raman, understands that President Reagan told Mr Rajiv Gandhi that the U.S. Government would not like any proliferation of nuclear weapons. The American President made appreciative remarks about Mr Gandhi's role as a peace maker. Mr Reagan was happy that India-U.S. relations are improving. Mr Gandhi shared this view and referred to the possibility of exchanges in the high technology. In the bilateral context, Mr Gandhi and Mr Reagan expressed the hope that the two countries will cooperate more closely in combating terrorism.

An official spokesman described the meeting as very pleasant and said a good part of the talks related to India's relations with its neighbors, particularly Pakistan. The feeling was that something should be done to speed up the process of finding a solution to the Afghan issue. A reference to South Africa also came up. Mr Gandhi spoke of the need for firm international action to end

racism in South Africa. He said much more is expected from countries which can really exert pressure on the racist regime.

Among those with President Reagan was his secretary of state, Mr Shultz. The Indian side included the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat; the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari; and the Indian ambassador to the United States, Mr K.S. Bajpai.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang, Zia

BK240455 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] During their talks [in New York on 23 October], the prime ministers of India and China agreed that a solution must be found to the ticklish border issue. Our correspondent understands that Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr Zhao Ziyang were of the view that the officials meeting to be held in New Delhi next month [from 4 to 10 november] must discuss the problem. The question should also receive constant attention at the political level. Simultaneously, other steps should be taken by both countries to improve their relations.

The Chinese prime minister said if India and China improve their relations, they can make a much greater contribution to world peace. Mr Gandhi felt that the border question is a key issue, but both were of the view that it is not an insurmountable problem.

Our correspondent reports that the meeting which lasted about 1 hour was the first between the two leaders. Mr Zhao said that China has been watching with interest the policies being pursued by Mr Gandhi. He welcomed India's efforts at South Asia Regional Cooperation and the forthcoming summit of the seven [South Asian] nations.

Mr Gandhi touched upon India's relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Mr Zhao renewed his invitation to Mr Gandhi to visit China. Mr Gandhi said he would be very glad to visit China but before that, adequate preparations should be made so that it may be possible to fulfill the expectations that such a visit would arouse.

The prime minister also had a meeting with the Pakistan president, General Ziaul Haq. It was decided that foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan should meet at the earliest to discuss the problem of infiltration across the border. The meeting is likely to be held in New York today. A spokesman said Mr Gandhi took up with General Zia the question of training of terrorists in Pakistan. General Zia, however, replied that the Pakistan Government is not helping such activity.

On Pakistan's nuclear program, Mr Gandhi spoke of the great concern felt in India on this question.

It has been officially clarified that during the meeting there was no talk about any consultation among experts or any exchange of information about nuclear research between India and Pakistan.

An official spokesman said the prime minister had already made it clear that all proposals put forward by Pakistan on the subject are unworkable. They only thing that is to be done is to see that Pakistan does not make the bomb.

The Japanese prime minister, Mr Nakasone, and the West German chancellor, Mr Kohl, also met Mr Gandhi.

Remarks on Disarmament, Superpowers

BK240625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has made an impassioned plea for disarmament in a world faced with a threat of nuclear annihilation. Addressing the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, he said it must start with a freeze on present stocks. Mr Gandhi said the world's hopes are focused on the coming Reagan-Gorbachev meeting which may become a turning point for peace. Ruling out the doctrine of a limited nuclear war as a dangerous illusion, he called for preventing the extension of the battleground to outer space.

The AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent, Saugata Ghosh, reports that the prime minister covered a wide range of subjects ranging from India's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union to the domestic (?field).

Reaffirming India's faith in nonalignment, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said it is an assertion of our right to look at the world the way we see it. India wants America to understand this and also that one friendship need not be at the cost of another. India values its friendship with the United States and the differences in perception should not come in the way between the two democracies.

On India's close and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Mr Gandhi said they have been built on the foundation of mutual benefit, understanding, and equality. The prime minister pointed out that India wants friendly ties with Pakistan and [is] willing to go to great lengths to establish goodneighborly relations. He referred to India's efforts to bring the feuding parties together in Sri Lanka and help in a cease-fire and starting of negotiations.

Speaking on the domestic situation, the prime minister noted that Indian economy has gone from strength to strength. There have been successes in agriculture and industry. He said we shall acquire all advanced technology which would make our economy more modern and competitive.

USSR Delegation Discusses Engineering Goods Imports

BK231304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has emerged as a leading buyer of engineering goods from India. The total export to that country during the current year is expected to be worth 2,000 million rupees. This was disclosed at a meeting of a high-level Soviet delegation with the representatives of Indian industries in New Delhi today. The delegation is headed by the head of department of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, Mr V.N.

Martynov. Mr Martynov said the Soviet Union wants to have long-term trade trade agreement with India. He offered to further simplify the procedures for import of Indian goods to his country.

Commentary on Importance of Castro-Gandhi Talks
BK231409 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Commentary by Sunil Roy of PTI: "Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Cuba"]

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Havana was brief, but every moment of it was significant, judging by the number of hours spent in discussions. Mr Gandhi's visit to Cuba, taking place soon after the week-long meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government and state, lent an additional dimension. Another important backdrop of the Havana talks was the 40th UN anniversary gathering of world leaders in New York.

India took over the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement from Cuba in March 1983 in New Delhi. Both countries had worked together hand in hand in equal partnership in the Nonaligned Movement. Ever since the emergence of Dr Fidel Castro as leader of the Cuban revolution in the early 60's, India has had excellent relations with the new republic. Their latest exchange of views would bring further improvement in the already close relations between the two countries in political and economic spheres. Notwithstanding India's friendly relations with Cuba, no Indian prime minister visited Havana so far. Mr Rajiv Gandhi is the first Indian prime minister to set foot on the Cuban soil. Ina way, Mr Gandhi's visit makes a direct contribution to Indo-Cuban friendship and understanding. Dr Castro's commitment to antiapartheid movement and anticolonialism is too well-known. His talks with Mr Gandhi inevitably related to South Africa and the decisions taken at the Nassau Commonwealth summit. Besides, their talks covered a variety of national and international issues.

Dr Castro's regard for Mrs Indira Gandhi and her leadership of the Nonaligned Movement was known to all. The Cuban leader reaffirmed it once again by conferring on Mrs Indira Gandhi his country's highest award posthumously for great faith in favor of peace, friendship, and progress of the human race. Dr Castro accompanied Mr Rajiv Gandhi at all functions held in Havana, a rare gesture to any visiting leader. While the focus of their talks was on the outcome of the Nassau Commonwealth summit, both leaders reportedly exchanged views on the Central American situation.

Way back in October 1962, the late American president, John Kennedy, was perturbed about the possibility of a world war during the 13-day missile crisis. Happily, this fear did not materialize. But even 23 years after the Cuban missile crisis, the threat to peace and superpower confronation still persists in that hemisphere. The situation may not be that warlike, but it is not without evil portent.

From American point of view, Central America and its environs are still not free from interference inimical to the interests and calculations of the U.S. administration. As a result, the U.S. pressure to destabilize the Nicaragua Government by aiding and arming the rebels is at the heart of the present Central American political situation. Newspaper reports speak in volume of the support being given to anti-Nicaraguan rebels by the American Central Intelligence Agency. Dr Castro also talked about the dirty war in Nicaragua.

Understandably, Dr Castro did not make any mention of the discussions he had in specific terms with Mr Gandhi on the Central American situation. He, however, generously acknowledged India's role in making the Commonwealth summit a success and its contribution toward a package of economic and other sanctions as a first major step to compel the racist regime in South Africa to dismantle apartheid. That the outcome of the Gandhi-Castro meeting was positive is apparent from the Cuban leader's observation that Mr Gandhi was what he called a pure person and a man of integrity.

Zia Addresses Nonaligned, UN, Meets Foreign Leaders

Address to Nonaligned Meeting

BK231002 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the United Nations is the best forum for promoting the goals and aspirations of the Nonaligned Movement. He was speaking on behalf of the Asian nations at a special meeting of the nonaligned countries to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. He said that two-thirds of the members of the world body now belong to the Nonaligned Movement, which must play an important role in the realization of UN objectives and in the implementation of its principles. He said an effective Nonaligned Movement will also strengthen the world body; but a lack of interest in this organization at the international level, the president warned, will have serious consequences for our countries. He called on the Nonaligned Movement to make resolute efforts at the commemorative session of the United Nations to enhance the world body's effectiveness. There are three objectives before us which we must realize. The first is to help implement UN resolutions, including those of the UN General Assembly, that reflect the interests and consensus of the nonaligned nations. Second, we should suggest ways to end the global arms race. We can set an example by not participating in the atomic and conventional arms race. Third, we should endeavor to expand multilateral economic cooperation in order to resolve global problems like indebtedness, financial instability, and trade imbalances.

The president pointed out that the continued violation of the UN Charter in recent years has aggravated global tension and the superpowers' global rivalry, which has assumed extremely dangerous proportions, as it is moving forward under the dreadful shadow of atomic weapons to pose a serious threat to the survival of mankind. He said the presence of the heads of state and government of several nonaligned countries at the commemorative session of the UN General Assembly reflects their full confidence in the United Nations. As for the nonaligned countries, the United Nations is an expression of their determination to uphold the supremacy of the principles of law and justice in international relations and in affairs of state.

The president thanked the Indian prime minister, the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, for convening the nonaligned heads of state and government summit. He paid tribute to efforts of the late Mrs Indira Gandhi, who had chaired the last nonaligned summit in New Delhi, for promoting the Nonaligned Movement's objectives. He said the consensus reached on various international issues in New Delhi will greatly help the nonaligned countries play an effective and positive role at this historic session of the General Assembly.

The president said the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement will shift from Asia to Africa next year and he hopes the movement will continue to play an effective role in world affairs. Asian countries are fully satisfied with the decision made in Luanda that the eighth nonaligned summit conference will be held in Zimbabwe. Now, when the struggle against racial discrimination is in its final stages, it is imperative that the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement be given to an important African country that has herself struggled against neocolonialism and racial segregation so courageously and successfully. The president assured Prime Minister Mugabe of his continued and unconditional cooperation in the discharge of his duties as the future chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

In his speech, Rajiv Gandhi referred, among other things, to the need to rid mankind of proverty, hunger, and disease, and to establish a new economic order; he also spoke of the Namibian problem.

Radio Pakistan's special correspondent, Safdar Ahad, reported from New York that the Yugoslav representative spoke at the meeting on behalf of Europe, while the representatives of Senegal, Nicaragua, and SWAPO spoke on behalf of Africa, Latin America, and freedom movements, respectively.

Address to UN General Assembly

BK240519 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0215 GMT 24 Oct 85

[23 October Address by President Ziaul Haq at the UN General Assembly — in English, following reading of Koranic verse in Arabic -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President, Sir:

It's a privilege and honor for me to represent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the 40th anniversary celebration of the United Nations. My presence here symbolizes Pakistan's commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations which was first affirmed by the founder of our nation, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah in 1948. Before I quote from Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's saying, may I have the permission to say, sir, that my speech revolves around the thought of the Ayah [verses] of the Koran that I just recited. I also want to assure you, sir, that I will take no more than what the time is alloted to me. Now I quote [Jinnah]: The war-weary humanity is watching with fear and hope the evolution of the United Nations organization, for in its ability to deal successfully with the causes of war and (?defense) of world peace will depend the salvation of mankind and the future of civilization. Pakistan, which has been recently admitted to the United Nations Organization, will do everything in its power to strengthen the organization and help it in the achievement of the ideals which have been set up as its goal.

Mr President, the distinguished gathering assembled here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations will fulfill a great purpose of this auspicious occasion, leads the reinforcement of international cooperation, and generates a new orientation for collective action in pursuit of the goals of universal peace with justice, disarmament with security, and development with equity. [sentence as heard] Mr President, the United Nations has emerged as authentic voice of humanity's conscience. Whenever and wherever it had a chance, it proclaimed what was right and just. In our region, it helped the right of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Although this question has been a divisive issue, Pakistan and India have been able, in pursuit of their common interest in the

peace and stability of our region, to move forward as in the Simla Agreement toward a better relationship without prejudice to their known positions on this issue.

In the Middle East, it has asked for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab tetritories occupied since 1967 and realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people. In southern Africa, it has demanded liquidition of apartheid and colonialism. In Afghanistan, it has called for the withdrawal of the foreign forces, restoration of the country's independence and nonaligned status, the right of self-determination, and the return of refugees. Only an end to this foreign military intervention can restore freedom to the Afghan people and bring salvation to the millions who have been forced to flee their homeland. Pakistan cannot remain unconcerned over the tragedy of the Afghan people who are linked to us by indestructible bonds of common geography and history and a glorious spiritual and cultural heritage rooted in rich traditions, nurtured and strengthened over many centuries.

Mr President, sir, it is regrettable that the United Nations is unable to implement the consensus of its general membership. We must evolve a mechanizm for collective action so that the United Nations may overcome this crippling disability. If peace is indivisible, armed aggression anywhere should evoke an effective response consistent with the provisions on collective security provided in the Charter. Mr President, the vision of a world free from conflict was vivid in the minds of generations reacting to the devastation caused by two successive world wars. The dawn of a nuclear age has transformed this vision into a fundamental requirement since the specter of nuclear holocaust leaves no alternative to peace. If the mankind is to survive, the nuclear arms race must be halted. The use and possession of nuclear weapons should be universally outlawed. Nuclear proliferation has so far been dealt with in a global context or within the framework of special interests of the two superpowers. I believe, sir, that at the present stage the major impetus to proliferation eminates from regional perspectives. I suggest that the United Nations should examine the regional perspectives on nuclear nonproliferation with a view to devising effective and equitable means to prevent the spread of nuclear arms.

I take this opportunity, sir, to reaffirm Pakistan's policy of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, and its irrevocable commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices. Pakistan has neither the capability nor the desire to develop nuclear weapons. As an earnest of[as heard] our sincerity of purpose we have made several equitable and nondiscriminatory proposals by which Pakistan and India could reassure each other and the world about their respective nuclear intentions and programs. From this rostrum, I wish to reiterate, sir, these proposals:

One, simulaneous accession by India and Pakistan to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty;

Two, simultaneous acceptance by both countries of full scope International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards;

Three, mutual inspection of each other's nuclear facilities;

Four, joint declaration renouncing the acquisition or development of nuclear weapons;

And finally, the establishment of a nuclear-weapon free zone in South Asia — an objective repeatedly endorsed by this assembly.

Pakistan is prepared to enter into any agreement or arrangement with India on the basis of sovereignty and reciprocity to keep our area free of nuclear weapons. We will welcome any ideas, participate in any consultation, attend any conference in order to achieve this objective.

Mr President, sir, in their relations, South Asian nation states must not remain a prisoner of the past. With hopeful visions of the future, Pakistan earnestly desires to accelerate the positive trends in South Asia. The countries of this region have made encouraging progress in promoting mutual cooperation in a variety of important fields. My government would favor the consideration of a meeting on peaceful nuclear development among the countries of South Asia. It is our earnest hope that the first summit conference of South Asian countries to be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in December 1985 will open up new avenues of constructive cooperation, thus strengthening peace and security in the region.

Mr President, if economic deprivation, hunger, and disease are unacceptable anywhere, they must be abolished everywhere. We can all agree that restoration of stable and sustained global economic growth requires simultaneous action to increase concessional assistance, build food security, resolve the debt burden, eliminate trade barriers, promote monetary stability, and enhance scientific and technological cooperation.

Mr President, unparalleled opportunities and awesome challenges of our time call for a collective response. We live in an interdependent world, and cooperation among nations is indispensable for its survival, for its peace, and for its development. For the past 40 years, the United Nations has symbolized the hope that man is capable of freeing himself from the scourge of war, hunger, and disease. It is only through this world organization that we can achieve the universal peace and global prosperity. It is only by sustaining the vision of our charter that we can save mankind and preserve human civilization.

May Allah guide us in this great endeavor and bless our efforts. Amen.

I thank you, Mr President. Assalam Alaikum Wa Rahamatullhi Wa Barkatuhu [Let peace and God's mercy and blessing be on you].

Meetings With Zhao, Gandhi, Reagan

BK240616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang have said that relations between Pakistan and China are an example of the best ties between two independent and sovereign countries. A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman stated in New York following the meeting of the two leaders that the

Chinese premier congratulated the president for successful adoption of the constitution amendment bill in the National Assembly and said that adoption of the bill has set the direction of the political process in the country.

Availing himself of the opportunity, the president personally apologized for the postponement of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's first state visit to China. The Chinese premier told the president that he, his government, and all PRC leaders are eagerly awaiting the Pakistani prime minister's visit to China, the date for which is yet to be fixed. The two leaders exchanged views on matters of mutual interest in the region and issues of international concern, including Afghanistan and the prospects of a political settlement of the issue following the last round of indirect Geneva talks. The Chinese premier once again supported Pakistan's principled stand on the Afghanistan issue on behalf of the PRC Government, and assured him of China's continued support at political as well as diplomatic levels for a political solution of the issue based on the principles of various UN General Assembly resolutions. The meeting lasted for 45 minutes.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi also called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his hotel in New York. A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen that the 45-minute meeting between the two leaders was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Indian premier congratulated the president for successful completion of the political process in Pakistan. The president praised Rajiv Gandhi for the successful completion of elections in Indian Punjab. The two leaders reaffirmed that both India and Pakistan should continue practical steps to improve the atmosphere between the two countries and agreed that the joint commission, which met in New Delhi, has [words indistinct] some important steps. What is necessary now is to implement these decisions in order to improve the climate between the two countries. In this context, it was added that the two countries should also examine important aspects of bilateral trade and should exchange views on them. The technical experts of both sides should analyze and find out what the obstacles are to a gradual improvement of trade relations between the two countries.

The fact is that both India and Pakistan, being members of the GATT, are to fulfill some international responsibilities. A technical analysis should be made as to how bilateral trade may be expanded while meeting the requirements of the GATT regulations. Both leaders expressed a willingness to continue bilateral efforts in this context. They are also awaiting the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation meeting to be held in Dhaka in December this year. The meeting is expected to provide a useful basis for special trade arrangements for the two countries. This will determine [words indistinct].

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq met with President Reagan in New York. The meeting lasted for half an hour. Later, a Pakistani spokesman told newsmen that the two leaders reviewed the existing state of bilateral relations between Pakistan and the United States and expressed complete satisfaction with the manner in which relations are developing. They hoped that the existing U.S. aid agreement will continue beyond 1987.

SRI LANKA

President Interviewed on Commonwealth Summit

BK231141 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The 49-nation Commonwealth has ended a weeklong summit in the Bahamas. Summing up the outcome of the meeting, President Jayewardene said that the Commonwealth, with a compromised agreement on South Africa, had achieved consensus and had grown stronger. In interviews with the SLBC [Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation] and Rupavahini [not further identified] correspondents in his suite at Cable Beach Hotel in the Bahamas, the president noted that the degree of influence of the Commonwealth on the proposal to make the United Nation more effective would be limited since all nations, particularly the large powers, were not members of the grouping.

Replying to a question on the effect of the conference on countries threatened by terrorism, President Jayewardene referred to the importance of the reference to terrorism in the final communique. He referred specificially to the language. The communique stated that the Commonwealth condemned all terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups, or states and resolved to counter them by every possible means. It emphasized the duty of governments to refrain from acts of and encouragement to terrorism in the territories of other states. It also stressed the need to resist the demands of terrorists, including demands for safe haven. Making a reference to clause urging the media not to unwittingly support terrorism, President Jayewardene indicated that this was something the press would have to think about and act on since governments had no control over international media.

Speaking on South Africa, the president said that apartheid was something which all sensible human beings despised. He said that Sri Lanka supported the concept of sanction and if the situation arose, Sri Lanka would be willing to consider its tea trade with South Africa. He added that this would be done after studying whether such an action would hurt Sri Lanka economically and whether the actual consumer of Sri Lankan tea is the poor black in South Africa.

Commenting on his meetings with the prime ministers of Britain, India, Singapore, and the Cuban leader, President Jayewardene said he had taken the opportunity to brief his friends at the Commonwealth on the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, to counter international propaganda by terrorist groups and their supporters. He added that at the Commonwealth meetings, leaders take the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest. At a separate interview with the Rupavahini correspondent, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed optimism that the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka would be solved.

President Jayewardene also mentioned that the Australian prime minister had apologized to him for the statement made by the Australian leader of the opposition equating Sri Lanka with South Africa.

President Jayewardene and Mrs Jayewardene were due to leave Nassau for London and Paris. In Paris, the president will meet Sri Lankan ambassadors in European capitals and brief them on the strategy to be adopted in countering terrorist propaganda. President Jayewardene will return home on 31 October.

Athulathmudali on Cease-Fire Violations

BK221050 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, told LANKAPUWATH yesterday that Tamil terrorists continue to violate the cessation of hostilities which they accepted on 10 October. Mr Athulathmudali, when asked for his assessment of the cease-fire, said that there are few breaches by the terrorists. Tamil terrorists have committed over 20 cease-fire violations since they accepted the accord.

Three Soldiers Killed in Landmine Blast 24 Oct

BK241304 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Three soldiers were killed today when Tamil separatist guerrillas blasted an army vehicle by setting off landmines in Mannar. A Defense Ministry spokesman was quoted by LANKA PUWATH as saying that three other soldiers were seriously wounded when the vehicle was completely destroyed by three landmines at (Septguda).

The spokesman said that this was the worst violation of the cease-fire agreement between troops and guerrillas fighting to set up a separate Tamil state.

Proposed Cabinet List Includes Five New Ministers

LD240834 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 24, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi in a letter to the Majlis speaker Hojjat Ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, here Thursday submitted a list of nominees for 24 ministrial posts which includes five new members. He said that the list has been approved by President 'Ali Khamene'i and, therefore, it will only be pending Majlis approval.

The new faces in the future cabinet, are: Mas'ud Zanjani-Raghani for the newly established Ministry of Plan and Budget, Colonel Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali for the Ministry of Defence, Mohammad Seyyed Kiya for the Ministry of Roads and Transport, Mohammad Farhadi for the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi for the Ministry of the Interior.

Meanwhile three members of the former cabinet will be serving in new posts which include Mohammad Taqi Banki (former minister of state and head of plan and budget organisation) as the minister of energy, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh (former minister of state) as the minister of PTT.

Speculation on the composition of the new cabinet had been going on for several days and it is believed that the President and prime minister reached agreement on nominees following lenghty discussions and deliberations. Two of the posts widely discussed were ministries of oil and interior.

The Majlis will have to discuss each individual case separately and cast a vote of approval for each single minister. Discussions are expected to start next week.

Following appointment of Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi for the second term, two weeks ago, Imam Khomeyni urged officials of the country to end the issue as soon as possible.

The list proposed includes minister of defence, a portifolio vacant for a long period of time.

'Complete List' of Proposed Cabinet

LD240934 Tehran IRNA in English 0909 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text][No dateline as received] The following is the complete list of the proposed cabinet ministers:

1 -- Minister of education: Kazem Akrami

2 -- Minister of foreign affiars: 'Ali Akbar Velayati

3 --Minister of Ershad Eslami [Islamic guidance: Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami

4 -- Minister of economy and finance: Hoseyn Namazi

5 -- Minister of information: Hojjat ol-eslam Mohammad Mohammadi-Rayshahri

6 -- Minister of commerce: Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari

7 -- Minister of plan and budget: Mas'ud Znajani-Raghani

8 -- Minister of health: Dr 'Ali Reza Marandi

9 -- Minister of PTT : Mohammad Gharazi

10 -- Minister of construction jihad: Bijan Namdar Zanganeh

11 -- Minister of justice: Hasan Habibi

12 -- Minister of defence: Colonel Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali

13 -- Minister of roads and transportation: Mohammad Seyyed Kiya

14 -- Minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC): Mohsen Rafiqdust

15 -- Minister of industries: Gholam Reza Shafe'i

16 -- Minister of heavy industries: Behzad Nabavi

17 -- Minister of culture and higher education: Mohammad Farhadi

18 -- Minister of labour: Abdol Qasem Sarhadizadeh

19 -- Minister of agriculture: Abbas 'Ali Zali

20 -- Minister of interior: Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi

21 -- Minister of housing: Serajeddin Kazeruni

22 -- Minister of mines and metals: Hoseyn Nili Ahmadabadi

23 -- Minister of oil: Gholam Reza Aqazadeh

24 -- Minister of energy: Mohammad Taqi Banki.

Brazil Agrees To Form Economic Commission

LD231347 Tehran IRNA in English 0757 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 23, IRNA — Iran's deputy foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs Javad Mansuri, currently visiting Latin American countries, met and conferred with Brazilian deputy foreign minister, Tuesday.

During the meeting, Mansuri outlined Iran's stance towards Latin American and international issues and announced the Islamic Republic's support for Third World countries which are facing problems due to their debts to industrial countries.

He also discussed latest developments in the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran and also mutual political, economic and cultural ties with the Brazilian official.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian deputy foreign minister expressed willingness of his country to follow up formation of a joint economic commissin and the two sides decided to take speedy measures in this respect.

Earlier, the Iranian delegation inspected construction works of a mosque in Sao Paolo. The mosque is founded by the Islamic Republic of Iran and is being constructed through donations made by Muslims of the city.

Embassy in Beirut Hosts Amal, Hizballah Meeting

LD232004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Following the talks between officials of the Amal movement and Hizballah of Lebanon, which took place last night on the premises of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Beirut, the two parties stressed the need for maintaining unity of expression and also confirmed the need for neutralizing the plots against Muslim unity.

According to IRNA, the statement, which was published today for this purpose, states: At this meeting the current problems of Lebanon and the struggles of the Islamic resistance forces against the Zionist occupiers was studied and discussed, and it was decided that, while the Lebanese mujahidin should be supported and assisted until the expulsion of the Zionist enemy from the Islamic territories, any kind of peripheral and debilitating clashes inside the country should be shunned.

U.S. Urges Egypt To Quell Anti-Israel Feelings

LD232250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report from Beirut, following the arrival in Cairo of a U.S. delegation, including a California International Affairs Council study group, it was disclosed in Cairo diplomatic circles that during a meeting between Reagan's spcial envoy, Whitehead, and Mubarak the United States urged the Egytpian authorities to do whatever they can to quell the anti-U.S. and anti-Israel feelings expressed by Egyptian Muslims.

Based on the same report, this visit by the U.S. delegation, which includes Alfred Atherton, the former U.S. ambassador to Egypt, is part of a U.S. plan to confront the expanding Islamic movement in Egypt. This plan was presented in the course of the last Mubarak-Whitehead meeting. It includes three axes. The first is military confrontation with demonstrators given an approved policy of severe confrontation, and greater surveillance of universities by security forces. The second axis of this plan is that of an official announcement by the Egyptian authorities regarding a welfare and economic package benefiting the Egyptians. This was admitted in a *WASHINGTON TIMES* article yeterday. The third axis of the U.S. plan for quelling anti-Israeli and anti-U.S. feelings by the Egyptians is that of refraining from any public and controvertial announcements in the defense of Egypt-Israeli relations.

The same report adds Mubarak has been advised not to comment on the recent incident involving a Muslim Egyptian soldier and the killing of seven Zionists, nor on the methods of dealing with it.

U.S. Unable To Understand

LD232205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The title of today's editorial article of the daily *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* is: "Washington Is Incapable of Understanding the Islamic Movement in Egypt," to which we draw your attention. In view of the events of the past few days in Egypt, *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* writes: There is a new roar and clamour in Egypt. The Islamic movement of Egypt, which has come out of its fetal state now, is going thorugh its growing stages in an accelerated and yet orderly pace. The buds of hope have now sprouted in the hearts of the Muslim nation of Egypt and they are wonderfully happy with the prospect of reaching the rule of Islam in the vast land of Egypt. The Egyptian people are witnessing Mubarak's regime adopt an increasingly humiliating stance vis-a-vis Israel and the United States every day and through its performance show that it has still more room for further humiliation. The people of Egypt cannot tolerate such a humiliating policy and have risen to revive their lost glory. It is a ineqivocal right of the nation of Egypt to revolt against the humiliating and submissive policies of Mubarak's regime and demand termination of the U.S. and Israeli domination.

The Mubarak regime has, up to now, not refrained from any measure to crush the Islamic movement in Egypt. The security forces of this regime, by organizing teams of threat and surveillance, is hunting the Muslim revolutionaries and even arresting those individuals who are suspected of carrying out Islamic activities. Despite their extensive propaganda, however, these measures have had no practical use in halting the expansion of the Egyptian Islamic movement. The Cairo regime, which is incapable of harnessing the rising tide of the Islamic movement, has sought help from the United States and Reagan to offer every possible support to restore peace in Egypt and insure stability in the present regime.

The U.S. under secretary of state for defense, during his trip to Egypt, tried to reassure Egyptian officials about the unstinting support of Washington. He particularly assured Mubarak that the United States will not abandon its friends at critical moments. The fact is that the trend of current events in Egypt has gone beyond the control of the Cairo regime and any intervention of Washington in the critical situation of Egypt will only cause the further deterioration of the matter.

Reports received indicate that a U.S. delegation has arrived in Cairo in order to study the situation in Egypt and to offer necessary instructions. This delegation, which has been dispatched by the International Affairs Studies of California [as heard] to study the critical situation of Egypt, is to meet and confer with the Egyptian prime minister, foreign minister, and the minister of state for foreign affairs. The former U.S. ambassador in Egypt is also a member of this delegation. He is hopeful that because of his familiarity with Egypt's problems, he will be able to assist in finding a desirable and effective solution to smash the Islamic movement of Egypt. The formation of this delegation is indicative of the fact that the United States is confused with the situation in Egypt and the U.S. statesmen have resorted to their academic staff in order to bring the nation of Egypt to their knees. They feel that they need first-hand information in this connection in order to achieve success.

Despite the elapse of years since the emergence of the Islamic movement in Egypt and its show of might, it is yet not fully understood by the United States and has remained a puzzle to U.S. political planners. It seems highly unlikely whether the dispatched delegation would be able to offer any useful assistance to dampen the blazing wrath of the Muslim nation of Egypt. The Washington-dispatched delegation is not able to comprehend the aspirations of the Egyptian nation upon short notice. On the other hand, the usual alternative of using brute force or even helping to raise a tide of pleasure-seeking lifestyle, all assisted by Washington, not only will open no doors to reconciliation in this greatly humiliated nation, but will enhance the process of correction among this same nation [sentence as heard]. One cannot ignore

this threatening behavior by the U.S. officials toward the (?people) of Egypt, forgetting what has taken place. At this moment, U.S. officials and agents are, more than any Egyptian officials, allowing themselves the right of intervention and recommendation in the internal affairs and the (?future) planning of the Egyptian regime. The present projects and plans of the Egyptian authorities are being printed in the U.S. papers such as the *NEW YORK TIMES*, *THE WASHINGTON POST* and *TIME* before the Egyptian press have any chance to publish them. This usually takes place while even high-ranking Egyptian officials have no clear ideas about the details of such plans.

VOA has quoted *THE WASHINGTON POST* reporting that the Mubarak administration is planning to embark on a series of welfare projects and using some economic and financial ventures, begin to launch a campaign against the Islamic movement in Egypt. *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*, by setting out the topics of the coming welfare policies for the Egyptian regime, which is supposedly in charge of pursuing the same, writes that the policies will include projects to develop agriculture and secure higher income from Egyptian tourist attractions in order to meet the problems that will arise from consumerism.

However, what the political masters in Washington cannot understand or do not want to give credit to is the fact that the mighty tide of popular dismay has risen against the subservient policies of the Mubarak regime. The nation of Egypt prefers living free and away from humiliation to any pleasures offered under the umbrella of dependence on the United States and Israel, and this dismay will be exhibited through all means possible.

The proud action which took place in the Sinai is an indication of the reactions by the Egyptian nation along the path of attainment of the former integrity and lost glory of this nation. What the United States is totally incapable of understanding is the tide of Egyptians to eradicate the policies of servitude sought by the regime in Cairo. Welfare policies and changes in economic equations do not replace the lost respect of the Egyptians. By exhibiting their angry reactions toward the United States and Israel and also the regime in Cairo, they have proved that the way to achieve a solution to this issue has been found and the Egyptian nation is prepared to pay the necessary dues to gain freedom and independence and to secure their fate alongside an Islamic rule. Undoubtedly, this is not in the interests of the United States, but there is no power which can stop the nation of Egypt from reaching that goal.

Iraqi Mujahidin Asked To Join Badr Brigade

LD241221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Unit, following the decisive role played by the Iraqi mujahidins in the course of the "Ashura-4" operations, the Oppressed Mobilization Unit and the military unit of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq called upon all Iraqi brothers to participate as much as possible in future operations in order to assist their other brothers in terminating Saddam's life.

The trained volunteers, as well as those volunteering for the second time, can present themselves to one of the mobilization centers in Karaj, Esfahan, Qazvin, Mashhad, Ahvaz, Shiraz, Jahrom, Zazd, Bakhtaran and Ilam, or to the Malek-e Ashtar base in Tehran, so that arrangements can be made for their dispatch to the Badr Brigade, which comprises Iraqi mobilization forces.

IRGC Mobilized Personnel Head for Battlefronts

GF240928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] During the last 2 days, large groups of mobilized personnel of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] and militarily trained personnel on their second assignment left for the operational theaters to help the Islamic forces from Mashhad, Neyshahbur, Shapur, Qa'in, Gonabad, and Bojnurd.

Similarly, another group of members of resistance bases of IRGC mobilized personnel from the 15 Khordad Garrison of Esfahan left for the battlefields.

According to a report by the Central News Unit, forces from the resistance bases of Esfahan, Kashan, Najafabad, Khomeynishahr, Shahanshah, Daran, Khyonsar, Taleshan, Bogadan, Ardestan, Na'in, Zahedan, Zarrin Shahr, and Semnan have left for the war regions of our country. This same report adds that during the last 2 days large groups of IRGC mobilized personnel from Tabriz, Parvaz, and Zanjan also have left for the battlefronts.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,267

LD231616 Tehran IRNA in English 1552 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 23, IRNA — Scores of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and 13 bunkers as well as four munitions depots of the enemy were destroyed in a lightning attack launched by Iran's Muslim combatants in Sumar operational region, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Wednesday.

In its Communique Number 2267, the command added that elsewhere in the western fronts over 15 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in an artillery duel with the Iranian forces who also demolished six Iraqi bunkers and observation posts.

Iranian fighters' artillery fire forced back two Iraqi patrol units attempting to infiltrate their positions in the regions overlooking Sumar and Kani Sheikh at 23:40 hours [20:10 GMT] Monday and at 0400 hours [12:30 GMT] Tuesday, the communique said.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said all Iraqi engineering and supply operations were checked when enemy positions were subjected to heavy artillery fire, incurring substantial casualties and losses.

Heavy artillery battle raged in Sar Dasht in northwestern fronts Tuesday during which Iranian artillery fire prevailed over the enemy's, the communique said.

The cities of Abadan in Khuzestan Province and Piranshah in West Azarbayjan Province were targets of Iraq's long-range artillery fire over the past 24 hours during which five buildings in the two cities were damaged, the communique concluded.

Shelling of Abadan, Khorramshahr

GF231432 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the criminal mercenaries of Ba'thist Zionist Iraq continued their shelling of civilian and residential areas of Abadan and Khorramshahr during the past 24 hours. As a result of this shelling three houses were destroyed in Abadan.

300 dead, Wounded in 'Ashura' Operation

LD231916 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Oct 23 IRNA — Iran's Islamic combatants repelled the fourth counter-attack of the Iraqi forces in northern Hawr al-Huwayzah operational region Wednesday [23 October], inflicting more casualties on enemy troops.

As a result of the squashed enemy attack the number of Iraqi dead and wounded rose to 300 since the beginning of Ashura-four operations early Wednesday.

The Islamic forces are now settled in Iraqi posts which were liberated Wednesday.

'Communique No 2' on 'Ashura' Operation

LD241136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 oct 85

[Text] The Khatem ol-Anbiya' headquarters, the combined operational center of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, announced in its communique no 2: The warriors of Islam, together with the popular forces of the Iraqi mobilization and the Iraqi muslim mojahidin, continuing the "Ashura IV" operations, succeeded in repelling three counterattacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist forces and inflicted further heavy losses and casualties on them. During these operations, the forces of Islam have so far annihilated more than 310 enemy troops and have capture 58 of them as prisoners. The army of Islam have taken new positions in an area of more than 50 square km of the liberated Hawr Al-Huwayzah region and have taken full control of the strategic waterways of the region. They are also monitoring all movements of the enemy and, in addition to consolidating their positions in the previously liberated posts, have fully captured more than 17 floating posts of the enemy in the Hawr Al-Huwayzah region, bring the total number of posts liberated during the "Ashura" operation to 34.

In addition to the total destruction of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Companies of the 5th battalion of the 117th brigade of the Iraqi 4th army, the forces of islam succeeded in inflicting heavy casualties on the Al-'abbas independent ranger forces of the enemy's defeated army.

Our forces also succeeded in destroying a large quantity of the enemy's light and heavy weapons and captured intact more than 25 boats, 30 other small boats, 2 mortars, 10 antiaircraft weapons, several 60-mm mortars, Racal radio communications set, 6 ammunition dumps, and a large number of RPG-7's, Bushka, and machineguns together with their ammunition, and many personal weapons, of the enemy.

Success of 'Ashura-IV' Reported

LD241148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] A correspondent of the Central News Unit reports on the continuation of the "Ashura IV" operations: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The combat forces of the army of Islam, together with the popular forces and the Iraqi Muslim Mujahidin, continued the "Asura IV" operations last night by attacking Iraqi forces in the northern region of Hawr al-'Azim. They killed or wounded a number of enemy troops and succeeded in liberating another 17 floating posts. The warriors of Islam consolidated their newly captured positions, and so far have repelled six enemy counterattacks along the two eastern and western axes of the operational sector. Along the eastern axis of the sector, Iraqi ranger forces launched a desperate counterattack with 10 boasts, but it was completely crushed. They left behind them dead and prisoners, and five of their boats were captured as booty.

Three further counterattacks by the enemy along the western axis of the "Ashura IV" operational sector, were also completely crushed. According to the Iraqi pows, the Iraqi commanders are ppanic-stricken because of possible surprise attacks by the Iranian forces, and have transferred the headquarters of their battalions and brigades further inland to be safe from the lightening attacks of our forces. But the surprise attack by the army of Islam foiled this tactic.

By 1330 today, the number of Iraqi pows has reached 58 and the total number of liberated posts was 33. Among the arms and equipment captured during these operations are: 25 boats, 30 other small locally built boats, 1 special boat for carrying mortars and their ammunition, 10 anti-aircraft single barrel guns, 2 82-mm mortars, several 60-mm mortars, and several floating ammunition depots.

'Ashura IV' Commander's Comments

GF230730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The commander of the "Ashura IV" operations has explained to an IRNA correspondent the special activities and results of these operations. In this interview he said: The operations which commenced at 0200 on Wednesday [2230 GMT 22

Octoer] began in the northern most strategic area of the Hawr al-Huwayzah region. It was a unique operation by the Islamic forces. He added that the "Ashura IV" operations were carried out by Islamic combatants and the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin. Within 10 minutes from the start of the operations, the observation headquarters of the 4th Army and the command headquarters of the 3d Company of the 5th Battalion of the 117th Brigade of Iraq fell to our forces. As a result of this, 16 strategic posts, supply bases, and other important positions were liberated.

Commenting on activities perculiar to the "Ashura IV" operations, the commander said: The enemy, despite having several warning installations and sensitive radar, was caught totally unaware and did not have time to react in any way. He added that divine help and elements of nature which existed at the start of the invasion of the Islamic forces were most effective in this victory.

The commander of the "Ashura IV" operations referred to the coordination of the participating forces and said: The Islamic combatants, in support of each other, displayed their fighting capabilities to the highest degree and the Iraqi mujahidin, having full trust in the Islamic faith of our combatants, said that they will do all they can to topple the Iraqi regime. The commander of the "Ashura IV" operations pointed out that the knowledge that the Iraqi mujahidin have of the area east of the Tigris River and marshes of Hawr al-Huwayzah helped to enable the operations to succeed beyond our expectations. So far we have liberated more than 50 square km of the most important part of Hawr al-Huwayzah, which is of special importance to the enemy.

He then explained the effect of these operations on the Iraqi soldiers and said: The participation of the Iraqi Muslim Mujahideen and their slogans encourage the Iraqi soldiers to surrender. This psychological and emotional element is more effective than bullets.

In conclusion, the commander of the "Ashura IV" operations referred to the results of these operations and said that a total of 16 strategic posts and an area of 50 square km have been liberated and more than 250 of the Saddamist forces killed and wounded and 44 captured by the Islamic combatants.

Najat-e Iran Reports Clashes in Kordestan

GF230605 (Clandestine) Radio Najat-e Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Armed clashes between Iranian Kurds and the guards of the Islamic regime in the region of Sardasht have again been reported as very severe and bloody. A unit of Guards Corps was surrounded by combatant Kurds in the village of Meydan close to Alaan Township; the ground forces helicopters, in a retaliatory attack, bombed village homes killing a number of women and children. After approximately 11 hours, the seige was broken and 250 guards of the regime escaped to safer areas.

In western Iran, most of the roads to the fronts have been mined and it is very dangerous to travel on them. A bus carrying a group of villagers from Saqqez to Baneh was set on fire on Wednesday by a mine explosion. Twenty-three passengers were killed or wounded. The guards of the regime have accused the Kurds of the mining, while locals and eyewitnesses stress that it is the guards who have mined the public roads.

Najat-e Iran: Battlefront Desertions on Increase

GF231730 (Clandestine) Radio Najat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is facing another difficulty which is daily becoming more aggravated. This is the desertion of various persons from the battlefronts. Recently a group of 73 army soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Badihi, arrived in Oman from Yemen. There has also been an increase in military desertions through northern Kordestan. During the past 3 days, more than 300 revolution guards, mobilized personnel, and soldiers have left the country by crossing the mountains of Kordestan Province.

Free Voice of Iran on Executions in Evin Prison

GF231753 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] During the past week, the Khomeyni regime has executed by firing squad 110 persons in Evin Prison. The Free Voice of Iran reporter, quoting informed sources, said these persons were executed on the 14th of the current month in Evin Prison. However, the Tehran regime has said nothing about the executions, all of whom were political prisoners. The bodies of the 110 executed prisoners were buried secretly. Apart from the execution of the 110 political prisoners, during the past 3 months the Khomeyni regime has secretly executed more than 372 persons by firing squad.